# THE MONITOR

A Dictionary of Arabic Grammatical Terms

## Arabic-English
## English-Arabic

Compiled by

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Longman
London

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1973
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LIBRAIRIE DU LIBAN
Beirut
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London
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First published 1973
Printed in Lebanon by
DAR al-QALAM PRESS Co.

## FOREWORD

The study of Arabic grammar is a vast - and rewarding - subject in itself. And even if he does not wish to specialise in it, the serious student of Arabic soon finds that he cannot delve deep into the religious or literary heritage of the Arabs without using authoritative commentaries in which the discussion often hinges on a precise point of language. This Dictionary is designed to help such a student both by providing a quick identification of technical terms and by facilitating the pursuit of particular topics through various reference works.

In the Arabic-English section, the entries are in the alphabetical order of the roots, as is the practice in all modern dictionaries. Here, the user has been spared the hunting of cross-references: wherever a phrase rather than a single word is used, or several variants are recorded, the entire item is repeated under each distinctive word. Only two short-cuts have been used. Where there are variations in a minor part of a locution, these have been placed between round brackets at the appropriate place - e.g. الفِعْلُ المَبْنِيُّ (المَصُوغُ) لِلْفَاعِل And where a commonplace item like the article is referred to in a great variety of ways, the variants are grouped together in only one main entry [ل٠] , and subsidiary forms are then listed separately but with further reference only to the main entry. There has been only one departure from a strictly alphabetical arrangement: the extensive article on حَرْفٌ has been split into two, separating the distinct uses of the word for «letter» and for «particle».

The English equivalents have been taken entirely from the two main reference grammars of Arabic written in English, Howell's and Wright's.* Howell's terminology is the more precise, economical, and consistent. But the book itself is not easily accessible; it is typographically poorly set out and has no indices; in its determination to be accurate it can also be somewhat recondite, choosing such terms as «hysteron-proteron» in preference to

* Mortimer Sloper Howell, *A Grammar of the Classical Arabic Language*, 7 vols, Allahabad, 1883-1903.

W. Wright, *A Grammar of the Arabic Language*, 2 vols. (3rd.ed.), Cambridge, 1896-8.

«inversion». Wright, on the contrary, may offer several alternative renderings of the one Arabic term, of which one may be a technical equivalent, another a literal translation and yet another an explanatory circumlocution- see, e.g., the article on تأكيد . In one instance, he even uses the same term- «nomen vasis»- for two different things. And he seems to be in error in one further instance, when he takes الحُرُوفُ الدَّوْلَقِيَّةُ to be synonymous with الحُرُوفُ الذَّلَقِيَّةُ . But these are small reflections on Wright's general accuracy, and his Grammar's moderate price, its convenient size, its careful paragraphing and indexing make it a very popular work of reference, useful even to those who need not learn their Arabic through the medium of English. The two complement each other; yet many will be consulting either Wright or Howell exclusively, and for the sake of consistency will restrict themselves to the terminology of either one or the other. This is why in this Dictionary the sources are always identified by the initials H and W.

Because Wright's usage is variable, various contexts in which the same term occurs have had to be reproduced in full; but it was unnecessary to repeat Howell's usage in each instance- see, e.g., the article on جَوَابٌ . When either Howell or Wright gives more than one term as corresponding to an Arabic one, a semi-colon has been placed between synonyms, but a full stop has been used to separate substantially different terms- such as the different denotations of إِسْمٌ . Whenever it has been found necessary to make the slightest addition to the exact wording of either Howell or Wright, this has been placed between brackets.

The Arabic roots under which the terms are listed are clearly set out between square brackets. In the English-Arabic section the alphabetical arrangement has made some inversions necessary; e.g. «determinative of kind» will be found under «determinative», but also under «kind, determinative of». In more elaborate phrases, catchwords have been isolated and placed between square brackets at the head of the entry- e.g. «[Natural:] Adjective describing a state or action as natural and permanent». In this section it was not deemed necessary to be so repetitive as in the Arabic-English section.

This Dictionary started as a cumulative card index intended for my personal use. When it became extensive enough to be worth sharing with others,it was a former student of mine, Miss Katharine Farquharson, who undertook to type out the Arabic. I am much indebted to her for the meticulous care and accuracy with which she did this.

P. Cachia.



# A

| | |
|---|---|
| **Abandoned form (H)** | مَرْفُوضٌ |
| **Abbreviated (H)** | مَقْصُورٌ = مَنْقُوصٌ |
| **Abbreviated, the èlif that can be (W)** | الأَلِفُ المَقْصُورَةُ |
| **Abbreviation (H)** | قَصْرٌ = إِيجَازٌ = تَخْفِيفٌ |
| **Abridgment (H)** | تَخْفِيفٌ = اِخْتِصَارٌ |
| **Absolute; complete (W)** | تَامٌّ |
| **Absolute denial (W)** | تَبْرِئَةٌ |
| **Abstract noun or substantive (H)** | اِسْمُ مَعْنًى = مَعْنًى |
| **Abstract noun of quality; nomen abstractum qualitatis (W)** | اِسْمُ ٱلْكَيْفِيَّةِ |
| **Abstraction (H)** | تَجْرِيدٌ |
| **Abstractive (H)** | تَجْرِيدِيٌّ |
| **Abundance, noun of; nomen abundantioe vel multitudinis (W)** | اِسْمُ ٱلْكَثْرَةِ |
| **Abundance, plural of (W)** | جَمْعُ ٱلْكَثْرَةِ |
| **Accident (H)** | عَرَضٌ = حَدَثٌ |
| **Accidental (H)** | عَارِضٌ |
| **Accompaniment (H)** | مُصَاحَبَةٌ |
| **Accusative case (H, W)** | نَصْبٌ |

# العريف

## معجم في مصطلحات النحو العربي

عربي - إنكليزي
و
إنكليزي - عربي

جمعه المستشرق
بيير كاكيا
أستاذ في جامعة أدنبره

مكتبة لبنان
بيروت

لونجمان
لندن

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جميع الحقوق محفوظة للمؤلف ١٩٧٣



طبع في لبنان - دار القلم للطباعة



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# المقدّمة

في النّحو العربيّ مجالات واسعة لدراسات مجدية في حدّ ذاتها. زد على ذلك أنّ الدّارس الجدّيّ للتراث العربيّ – حتّى إن لم يكن ميّالا إلى التّخصّص في النّحو – يتعذّر عليه التّعمّق في تفكير العرب الدّينيّ أو في إدراكاتهم الأدبيّة إلّا إذا رجع إلى شروح موثوق بها كثيراً ما يدور النّقاش فيها على مسائل لغويّة دقيقة. والغرض من هذا القاموس إسعاف مثل هذا الدّارس بتعريف مباشر للمصطلحات التي تصادفه، ثمّ شقّ الطّريق أمامه كي يتتبّع المسائل المثارة في مختلف المراجع .

في القسم العربي – الانكليزي، رُتّبت المداخل ترتيباً هجائيًّا على حسب الأحرف الأصليّة التي تتكوّن منها المفردات، وفي كلّ مدخل من المداخل قُدّم المجرّد على المزيد – وهذا هو المنهج المتّبع في كلّ القواميس الحديثة. وفي هذا القسم أيضاً تجنّبنا إحالة القارىء من مدخل إلى مدخل، فاذا كان المصطلح جملة لا كلمة مفردة أو إذا كانت له عدّة مرادفات، أعدْنا إثبات المادّة بأكملها في المدخل المناسب لكلّ كلمة في المصطلح. ولم نختصر الطّريق إلّا في حالتين: إذا صحّ إبدال لفظ من لفظ في جملة بدون إحداث أيّ تغيير آخر وضعناه بين قوسين بعد المبدل منه مباشرةً، كما في مادة « الفِعْلُ ٱلْمَبْنِيُّ (ٱلْمَصُوغُ) لِلْفَاعِلِ » . وإذا تعدّدت المترادفات لمصطلح شائع مثل أداة التّعريف، قيّدنا المترادفات جميعا في مدخل رئيسيّ واحد هو [ ألْ ] ، ثمّ أثبتنا كلّ مرادف على حدة في المدخل المناسب له مع الإحالة إلى المدخل الرّئيسيّ دون الإشارة إلى المترادفات الأخرى. ولم نخرج عن التّرتيب الهجائي البحت إلّا في مدخل واحد هو [ حَرْفٌ ] ، فلغزارة المادّة فرّقنا فيه بين حروف الهجاء والحروف التي جاءت لمعنى .

وقد استخلصنا التّرجمة الانكليزيّة من مرجعين اثنين هما أوثق ما أُلّف بالانكليزيّة في